

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

CORRECTED VERSION

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
25 September 2003 (25.09.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/079667 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C12Q 1/68, C12P
19/34, 21/06, C07H 21/04

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US03/07785

(22) International Filing Date: 14 March 2003 (14.03.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/364,492 15 March 2002 (15.03.2002) US

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

(48) Date of publication of this corrected version:

4 December 2003

(15) Information about Correction:

see PCT Gazette No. 49/2003 of 4 December 2003, Sec-
tion II

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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(54) Title: IMPROVED NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides improved methods for the amplification of nucleic acid molecules. Methods for am-
plifying target polynucleotides, including mRNA, using oligonucleotides, DNA and RNA polymerases are provided. The invention
further provides compositions and kits for practicing the methods, as well as methods which use the amplification products.

Figure 1: RNA Amplification Method

ROUND ONE:

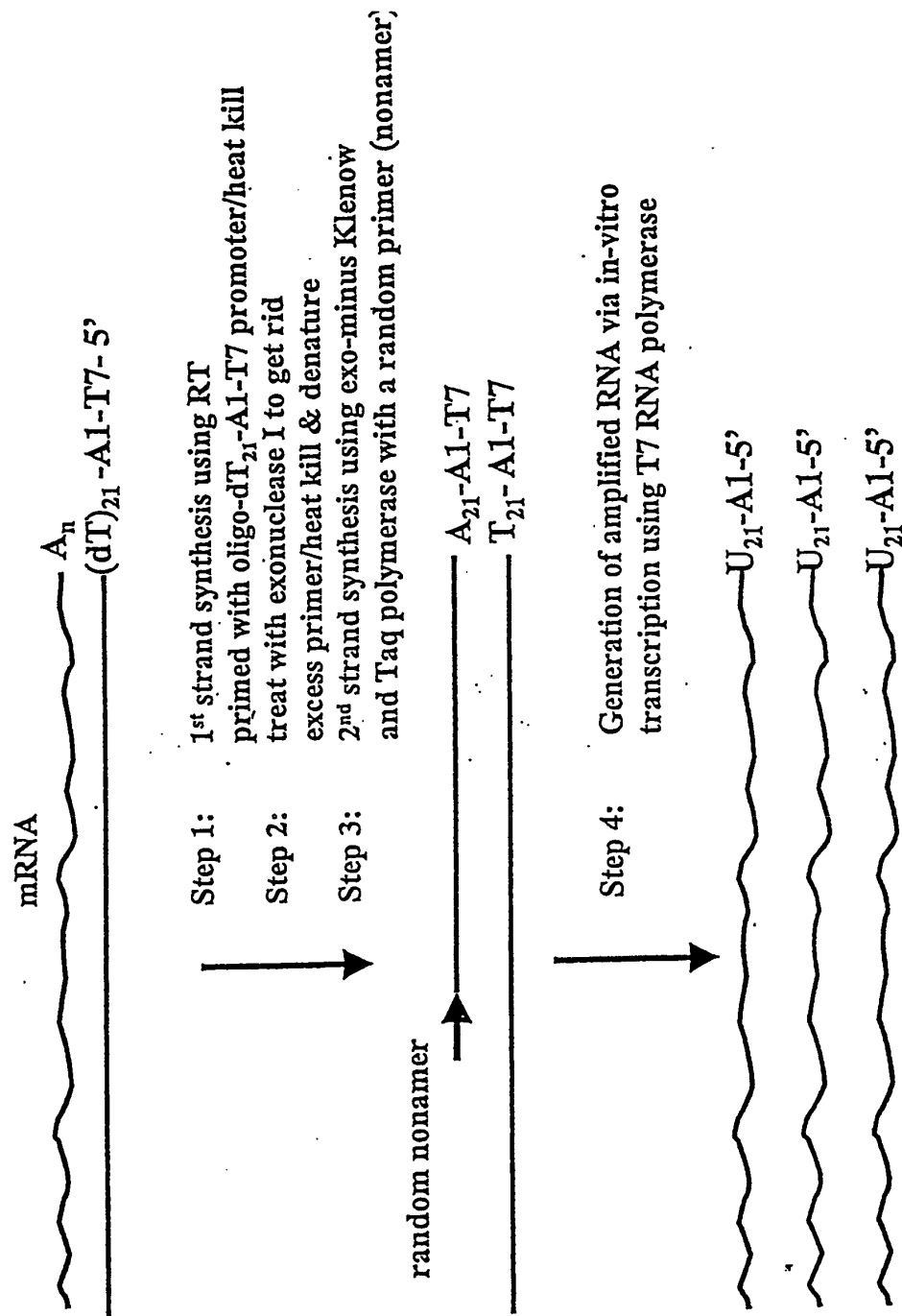


Figure 1: RNA Amplification Method cont.

ROUND TWO:

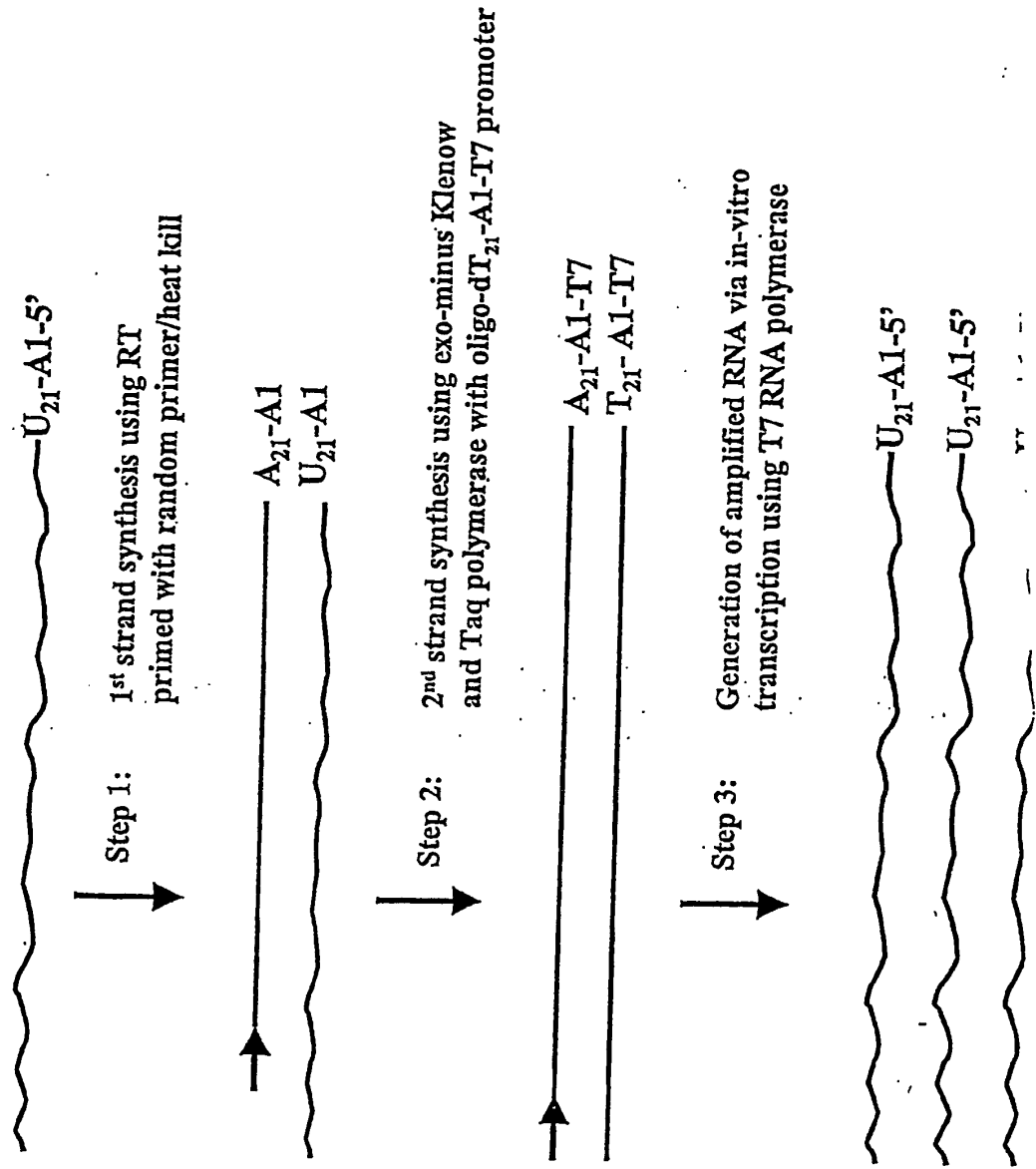


Figure 1A

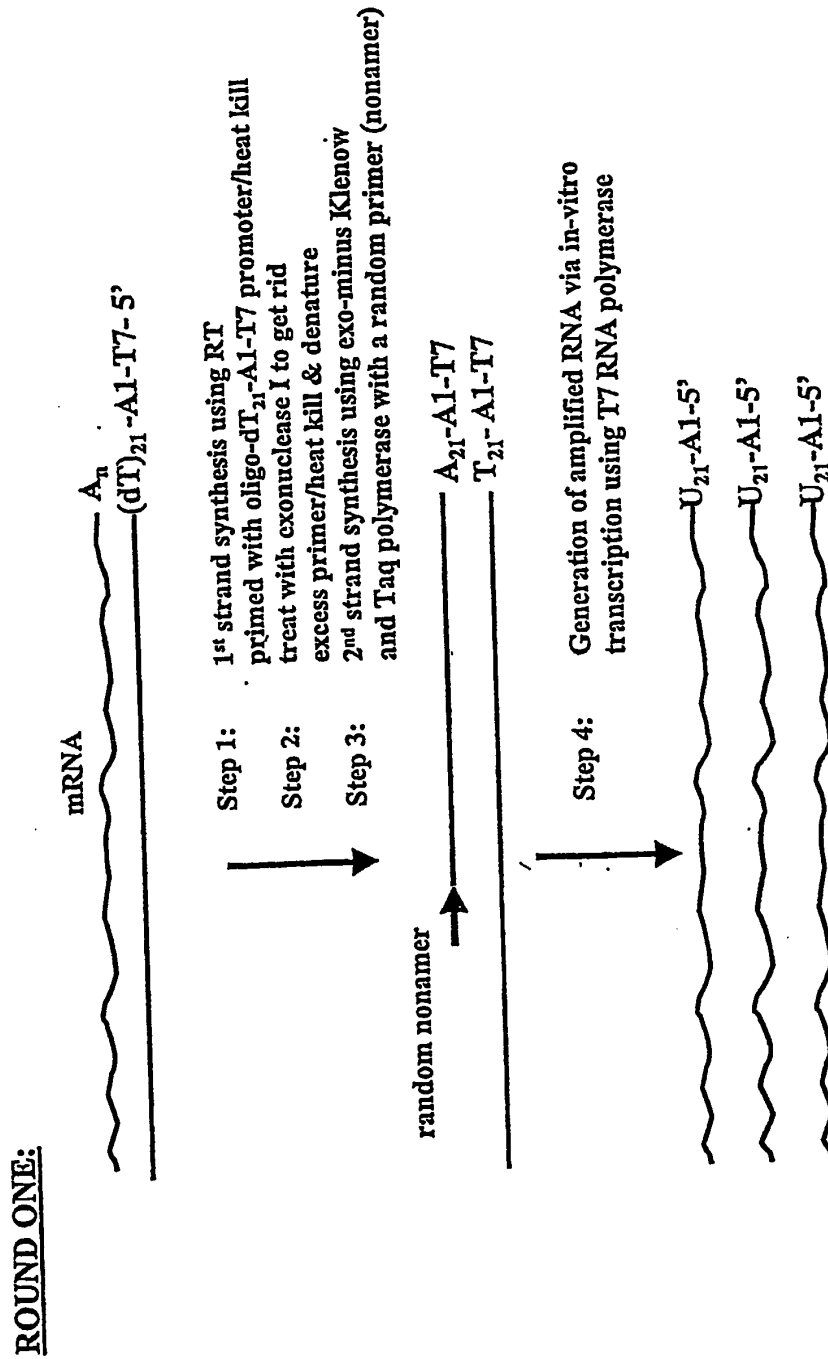


Figure 1B

ROUND TWO:

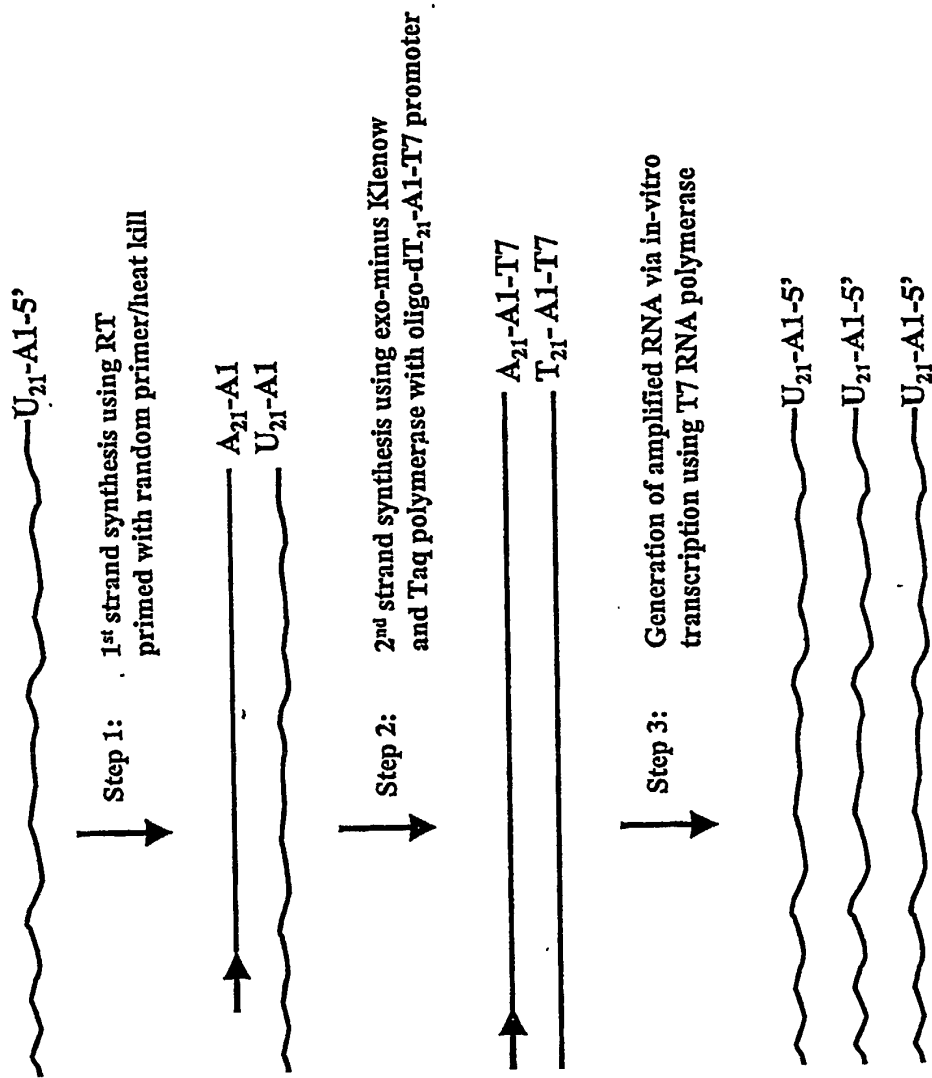
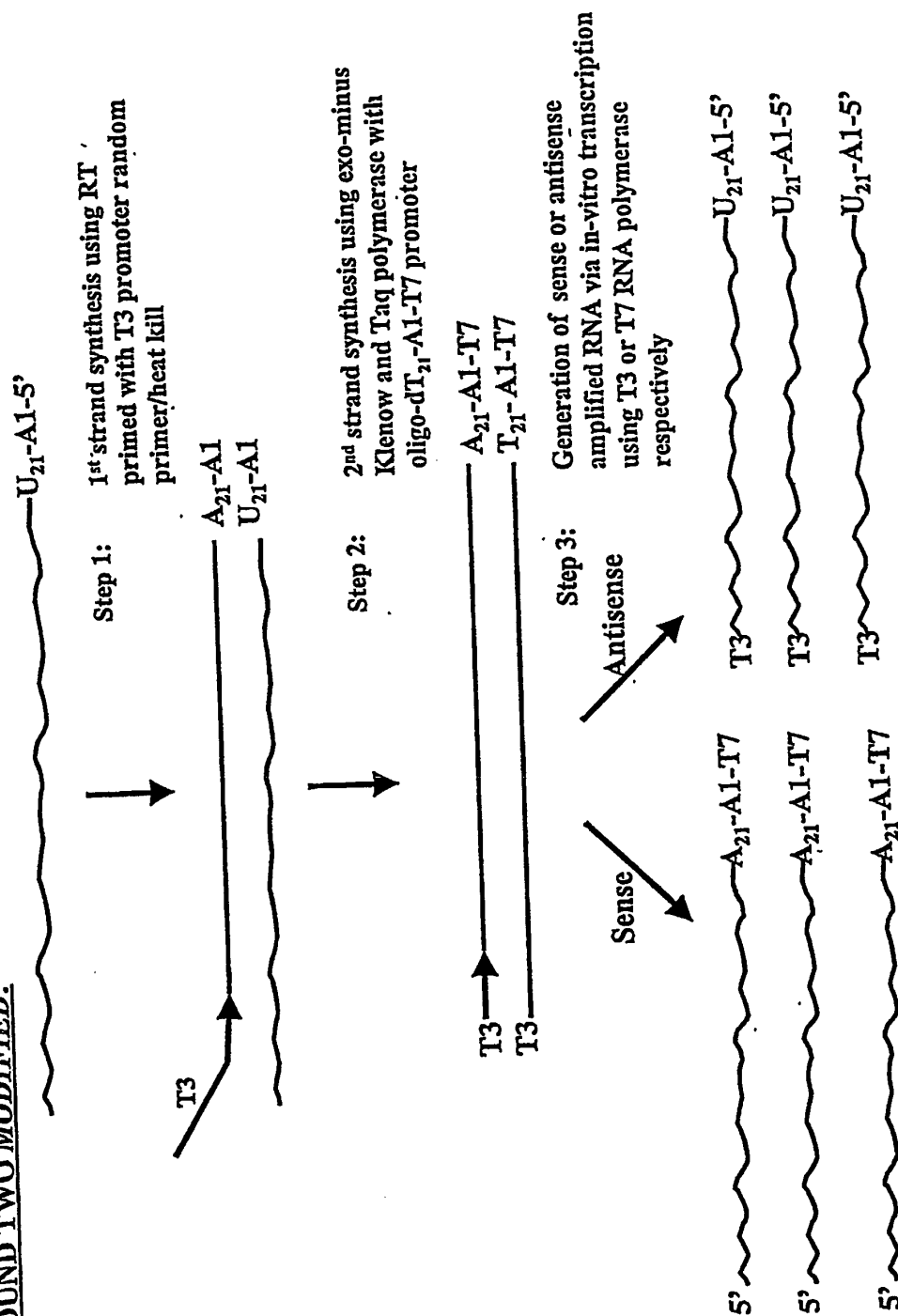


Figure 1C

ROUND TWO MODIFIED:



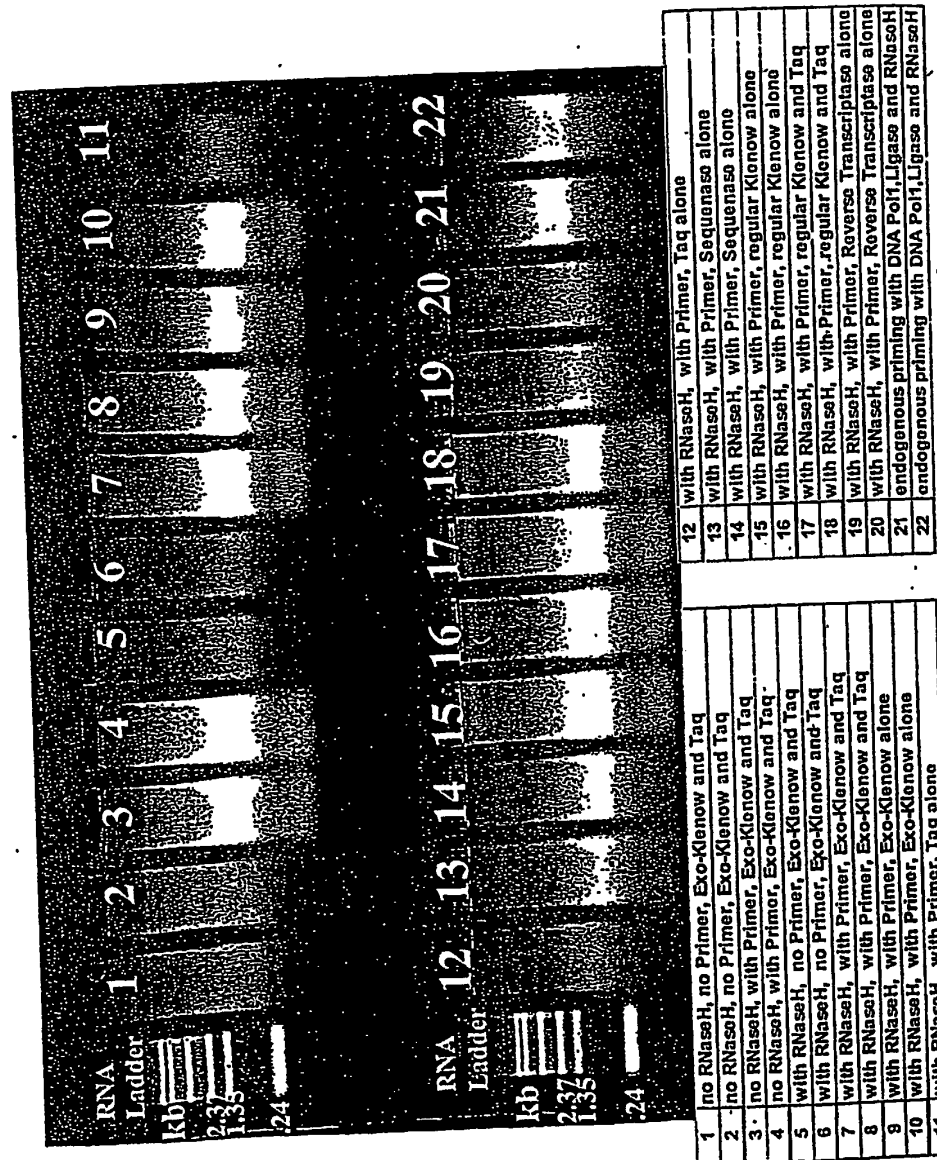


Figure 2A

SAMPLES	Condition Tested	ug of amplified RNA
1	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.6
2		3.4
3	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	15.5
4		19.2
5	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.4
6		3.0
7	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	16.9
8		17.5
9	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	18.7
10		16.8
11	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone	2.8
12		3.6
13	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone	9.0
14		10.4
15	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone	16.0
16		15.2
17	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq	13.7
18		15.2
19	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone	7.2
20		6.5
21 Eberwine1	endogenous priming method with DNA Pol1, Ligase and RNaseH	10.2
22 Eberwine2		11.7

Figure 2B

SAMPLES	Condition Tested	ave (ug)	fold diff vs GH	est. fold amp*
1	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.5	0.3	174
2				
3	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	17.3	1.6	865
4				
5	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.2	0.3	159
6				
7	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	17.2	1.6	862
8				
9	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	17.7	1.6	887
10				
11	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone	3.2	0.3	161
12				
13	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone	9.7	0.9	486
14				
15	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone	15.6	1.4	778
16				
17	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq	14.4	1.3	721
18				
19	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone	6.8	0.6	342
20				
21 Eberwine1	endogenous priming method with DNA PolI, Ligase and RNaseH	11.0	1.0	548
22 Eberwine2				

*fold-amplification calculated as follows: (final μg yield)/(0.020 μg)
 where 0.020 μg is an estimate based on the assumption that 2% of 1 μg
 of total RNA (the amount of starting material) is poly(A) RNA

Figure 2C

Figure 3A:

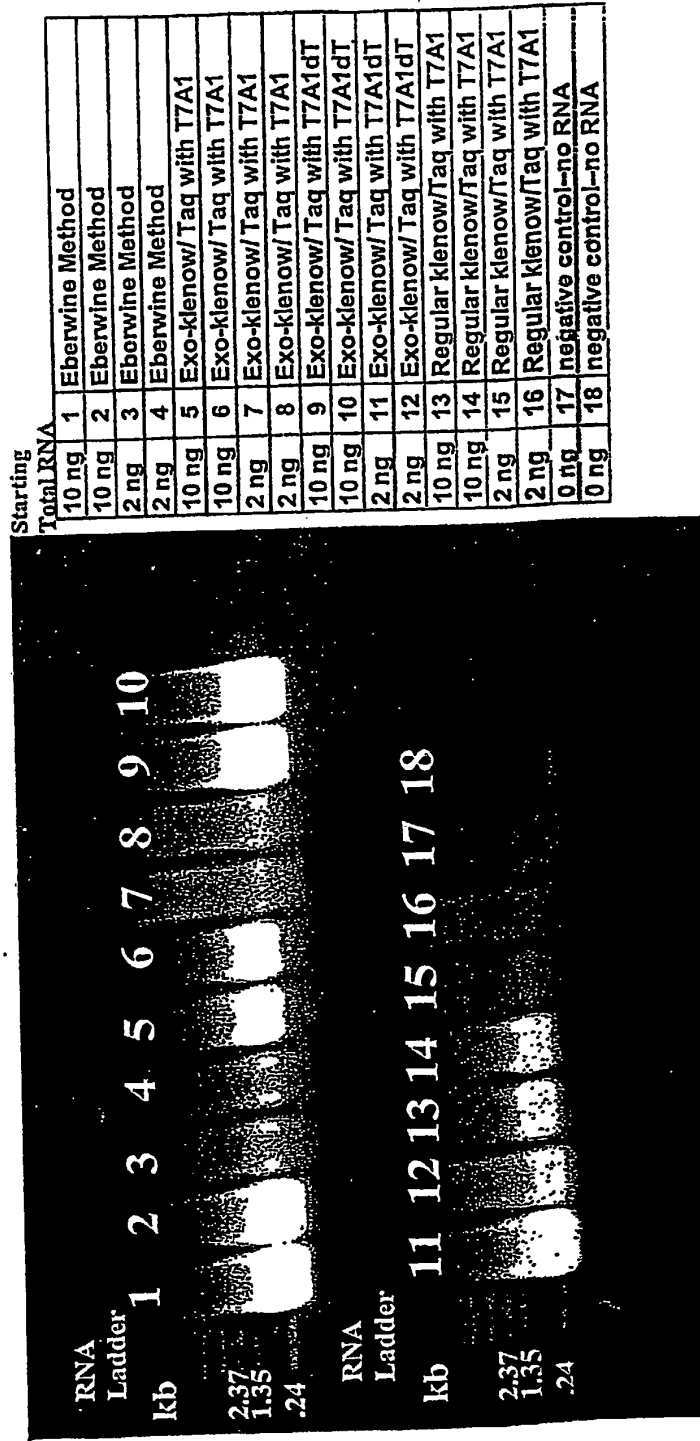


Figure 3B:

Total RNA			conc (ng/ml)	yield
10 ng	1	Eberwine method	1860	101.0
10 ng	2	Eberwine method	1800	97.4
2 ng	3	Eberwine method	448	26.9
2 ng	4	Eberwine method	439	26.3
10 ng	5	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	946	46.2
10 ng	6	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	945	46.1
2 ng	7	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	518	20.5
2 ng	8	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1	464	17.2
10 ng	9	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	1700	91.4
10 ng	10	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	1825	98.9
2 ng	11	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	2400	144.0
2 ng	12	exo-klenow + taq with t7a1dt	648	38.9
10 ng	13	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	780	36.2
10 ng	14	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	808	37.9
2 ng	15	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	313	8.2
2 ng	16	regular klenow + taq with t7a1	298	7.3